

incorporated community outreach into the public school system; added staff to the public schools to facilitate relationships between faculty, students, and others; he developed job training programs; he served as President of the United States Conference of Mayors.

Because of his success in New Haven, his solid reputation led to his becoming principal advisor on urban affairs during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, where he led the way for similar programs throughout the country.

After retiring as mayor, Dick continued to serve his community by serving as executive director of the United Way of Greater New Haven from 1975 to 1980. His later achievements included an appointment to the Committee on Judicial Review in 1976, and chairing the State Library Board from 1984 to 1986. In 1987, he was appointed to the Judicial Review Council. He later joined Union Trust as the chairman's representative in New Haven.

Let me just say that Dick Lee understood how vibrant and alive cities are and what role they can play in making sure that people have the kinds of opportunity that they needed economically and what kind of a social fabric one needs in order for a people to be able to succeed.

On a personal and political level, the DeLauro and Lee families have been close for years. I witnessed firsthand his knowledge, insight, and caring for the New Haven community. My mother, Luisa DeLauro, served on the Board of Aldermen under Dick's administration. I fondly remember Dick's relationship with my father, Ted DeLauro. They were great friends and they worked together on numerous projects for the betterment of the New Haven community. Throughout my life, Dick Lee has been both a mentor and a friend.

On September 13th, 1987, Dick was inducted into the Knights of St. Gregory, a Papal honor for "exemplary conduct as a citizen living up to his full measure of influence and creativity in the community." It is exactly this commitment to community that distinguishes the life of Richard C. Lee, and it is with great pleasure that I sponsor this legislation.

Dick Lee is now 82 years old. He probably will be angry with me for mentioning his age, but he truly epitomizes what a public servant is in our country. This courthouse will be a lasting tribute to a man who has been one of the most dedicated and effective mayors of this century, and I thank the gentlemen for allowing me this time to speak on his behalf.

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, Mayor Richard Lee has become known as the model mayor for our country and for this century. Having served in World War II, he returned to his hometown of New Haven and he started a lifetime of service.

There is something I would like to mention that perhaps is a little unusual as being a former sheriff. Mayor Lee petitioned the Ford Foundation and the Federal Government to join him in the fight against juvenile delinquency and urban unemployment years ago, being in advance of and understanding the unusual dynamics taking place in our country and certainly in our urban environment.

The point I want to mention to this House is during the urban unrest of the 1960s, New Haven, Connecticut, did not experience the violence which shook other major cities, now chronicled in the history of those turbulent years. New Haven, in fact, became the model for law enforcement civility without one shot being fired by a policeman during that time. Not one shot being fired.

Some of the adjectives that have been used to describe the great mayor were: Commitment, accessibility, involvement, creativity. Mr. Speaker, I believe it is prompt and proper for the House to offer another one: A great American.

I am proud to support this bill. I want to commend the two Senators from Connecticut and also the great Member here from New Haven for their bill. I support it and I urge an "aye" vote.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1355, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5, rule I, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

ROBERT K. RODIBAUGH UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT-HOUSE

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 81) to designate the United States courthouse located at 401 South Michigan Street in South Bend, Indiana, as the "Robert K. Rodibaugh United States Bankruptcy Courthouse".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 81

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States courthouse located at 401 South Michigan Street in South Bend, Indiana, shall be known and designated as the "Robert K. Rodibaugh United States Bankruptcy Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the

United States to the United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Robert K. Rodibaugh United States Bankruptcy Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM).

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 81 designates the United States courthouse in South Bend, Indiana, as the "Robert K. Rodibaugh United States Bankruptcy Courthouse."

Judge Rodibaugh served the Northern District of Indiana in the area of bankruptcy law since his appointment as a bankruptcy judge in 1960. During his tenure, he oversaw the growth of the bankruptcy court from one small courtroom with a part-time referee and a clerk's office of 4 employees in South Bend, to four separate courtrooms located throughout northern Indiana. In 1985, Judge Rodibaugh was appointed Chief Bankruptcy Judge and assumed senior status in 1986.

Judge Rodibaugh has fulfilled his duties as a referee and a judge in bankruptcy proceedings with a patience, fairness, and dedication to legal scholarship which is most worthy of recognition. It is a fitting tribute to honor him and his accomplishments in this manner.

Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation and urge my colleagues to join me to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the fine gentleman from South Bend, Indiana (Mr. ROEMER), the sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) and I also want to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) for their help on this very important piece of legislation today that we honor Judge Rodibaugh with.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) for his hard work on this bill. I know he has visited my hometown of South Bend a couple of different times when he played football at the University of Pittsburgh. I would like to say that he was 0 and 2 when he visited my hometown, but I think he got a win one year and was 1 and 1 against the Fighting Irish.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute Judge Robert Kurtz Rodibaugh, a loyal and dedicated friend, the senior bankruptcy judge for the South Bend Division of the Northern District of the State of Indiana. It is truly a great honor for me to recognize Judge Rodibaugh, who has consistently demonstrated generosity and selfless dedication to the citizens and legal community of northern Indiana.

At the beginning of this Congress, I introduced H.R. 81 to designate the recently dedicated courthouse on the corner of Western and South Michigan Streets in South Bend, Indiana, in honor of Judge Rodibaugh and his numerous contributions to the legal community. Last year, I also had the privilege to attend the dedication ceremony for the Rodibaugh Courthouse. While the courthouse has already been dedicated, I believe that H.R. 81 is an appropriate way to express our gratitude for Judge Rodibaugh's lifelong dedication to public service.

Mr. Speaker, without question, the Robert K. Rodibaugh United States Bankruptcy Courthouse is a fitting title for the new bankruptcy facility. Judge Rodibaugh is a shining example of the importance of public service whose tireless contributions provide an invaluable service to our community, my hometown, South Bend, Indiana.

Mr. Speaker, I am confident that Judge Rodibaugh will continue to play a constructive and important role in our community and will continue to serve as a powerful inspiration to all of those who come into contact with him. I thank the House of Representatives for passing this, and I thank the chairman and ranking member for their assistance, and congratulate Judge Rodibaugh.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in appreciation of Judge Robert Kurtz Rodibaugh, a loyal and dedicated friend, the senior bankruptcy judge for the South Bend Division of the Northern District of Indiana. It is truly a great honor for me to recognize Judge Rodibaugh, who has consistently demonstrated generosity and selfless dedication to the citizens and legal community of Northern Indiana.

At the beginning of the current Congress, I introduced legislation, H.R. 81, in the U.S. House of Representatives to designate the recently dedicated courthouse on the corner of Western and South Michigan Streets in South Bend, Indiana in honor of Judge Rodibaugh and his numerous contributions to the legal community. Last year, I had the privilege to attend the dedication ceremony for the "Robert K. Rodibaugh United States Bankruptcy Courthouse." While this courthouse has already been dedicated, I believe that H.R. 81 is an appropriate way to express our gratitude for Judge Rodibaugh's life-long dedication to public service.

Mr. Speaker, as you may recall, I introduced identical legislation which was passed by the House of Representatives during the last Congress. Unfortunately, the measure was not considered by the U.S. Senate before the 104th Congress adjourned. I am honored to sponsor H.R. 81 and pleased that the majority of the Indiana Congressional delegation has cosponsored my legislation. Judge Rodibaugh is recognized by his community and his peers as an honorable man worthy of such a tribute. He is highly regarded throughout the entire country and has been a pillar of the community. Moreover, he is greatly respected by other judges and the bankruptcy bar in Northern Indiana. Since his initial appointment as a referee in bankruptcy in November 1960 and throughout his legal career as a bankruptcy judge, Judge Rodibaugh has served the citi-

zens and legal community of the Northern District of Indiana wisely, efficiently, and honorably.

A native of Elkhart County, Indiana, Judge Rodibaugh graduated from the University of Notre Dame with a Bachelor of Science degree in 1940 and attended the University of Notre Dame Law School, where he served as the Associate Editor of the Notre Dame Law Review between 1940 and 1941. He received his Juris Doctor degree in 1941. After gaining his admittance to practice law in 1941, Judge Rodibaugh entered active duty as a private in the United States Army. He was discharged in 1946 as a Captain after serving in the infantry and armored forces during World War II. Following his release, Judge Rodibaugh entered private practice in 1946. He also served as the Deputy Prosecuting Attorney of the 60th Judicial Circuit, in St. Joseph County, Indiana, from 1948 to 1950, and again from 1953 to 1957. In addition, Judge Rodibaugh served as Attorney for the St. Joseph County Board of Zoning Appeals between 1958 and 1960.

Mr. Speaker, Judge Rodibaugh received the 33 Years of Distinguished Service to Bench and Bar Award from the Bankruptcy Judges of the Seventh Circuit in 1993, the 50 Year Golden Career Award from the Indiana State Bar Association in 1991, and the Notre Dame Law School's Distinguished Alumnus Award in 1991. Some of the significant cases that Judge Rodibaugh has decided include *Papelow v. Foley* and *In the Matter of John Kelly Jeffers*. Judge Rodibaugh has always enjoyed the challenge of bankruptcy law and has a special talent for working with corporate reorganizations. Recently, Judge Rodibaugh said: "I still think bankruptcy law is one of the most fascinating areas of the law. When a reorganization is successful, it is a satisfying feeling."

Mr. Speaker, throughout his tenure, Judge Rodibaugh has presided over the growth of the bankruptcy court in Northern Indiana from one small courtroom with a part-time referee and a clerk's office of two employees in South Bend, Indiana, to four different courtrooms in the cities of South Bend, Fort Wayne, Gary, and Lafayette, Indiana, with four full-time judges and a clerk's office of over forty employees. According to his colleague, Judge Harry Dees, also a bankruptcy judge for the Northern District of Indiana: "Judge Rodibaugh never complained about all the weekly traveling, he just did it."

Moreover, Judge Rodibaugh has fulfilled his duties as a bankruptcy judge with patience, fairness, dedication and legal scholarship which is most worthy of recognition. His high standards have benefitted the many law clerks and judicial personnel who have served under his tutelage, the lawyers who have practiced before the bankruptcy court, as well as the citizens residing in the Northern District of Indiana. In 1985, Judge Rodibaugh was appointed Chief Judge of the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of Indiana. He served in that position until he assumed full-time recall status as a senior judge one year later. Today, Judge Rodibaugh continues in this position, carrying a full case load, and he has no plans to cut back on his work with the court. Currently, Judge Rodibaugh and his wife, Eunice, live in South Bend, Indiana.

Mr. Speaker, it is important for me to indicate that the firm of Panzica Development Company with Western Avenue Properties,

LLC, graciously agreed to name the new privately-owned courthouse building in Judge Rodibaugh's honor, owing to his unblemished character and numerous professional achievements in the bankruptcy field. I am confident that the "Robert K. Rodibaugh United States Bankruptcy Courthouse" is an appropriate title for the new bankruptcy court facility. Judge Rodibaugh is a shining example of the importance of public service, whose tireless contributions provide an invaluable service to our community. I am confident that Judge Rodibaugh will continue to play a constructive and important role in our community, and will continue to serve as a powerful inspiration to all of those who come into contact with him.

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER) the young man from South Bend, was, I believe, about 4 years old when I was in South Bend. I am amazed that he has such a recollection. I know he loves football and that is what makes him so avid.

Mr. Speaker, I compliment the gentleman for recognizing this great judge. When the bankruptcy courts opened up back there, I think they had one part-time clerk and a small office. They graduated to four full bankruptcy courts in Mr. ROEMER's hometown of South Bend, and also Fort Wayne, Gary, and Lafayette.

This is a very respected judge, noted for fairness, dedication, and legal scholarship. Nearly everyone that endorsed this talked body legal scholarship and helping to bring bankruptcy matters to the forefront of consideration of the court system.

So, I want to compliment and commend the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER) for his efforts. I want to also say that without a doubt, we not only have a great jurist, but a great American. I am proud to support the legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 81.

The question was taken.

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5, rule I, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

□ 1615

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 81, the bill just considered.